

AD-A271 364



DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

3. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 077

6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AT AUSTIN

6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Austin, TX 78712-10628a. NAME OF FUNDING / SPONSORING
ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)

800 N. Quincy Street
Arlington, VA 22217

11. TITLE (Include Security Classification)

BIENZYME SENSORS BASED ON "ELECTRICALLY WIRED" PEROXIDASE
UNCLASSIFIED

12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) T.J. Ohara, M.S. Vreeke, F. Battaglini, and A. Heller

13a. TYPE OF REPORT

TECHNICAL

13b. TIME COVERED

FROM 10/92 TO 10/93

14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day)

1993 October 8

15. PAGE COUNT

2

16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION

17. COSATI CODES

FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP

18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)

BIENZYME, ELECTRODES, REDOX POLYMER

19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)

Single layer and bilayer bienzyme electrodes based on the combination of a 3-dimensional redox epoxy network that electrically connects redox centers of bound horseradish peroxidase (HRP) to electrodes with a hydrogen peroxide generating enzyme, the redox centers of which are not connected to the redox epoxy network, are described. In the single layer electrodes, H₂O₂ generated by the first enzyme oxidizes the second enzyme HRP, which oxidizes the redox polymer network, that is electrochemically reduced at 0mV (SCE). When the redox centers of the H₂O₂ generating enzyme are also electrically connected to the redox epoxy network, the substrate reduced redox centers are oxidized by the redox polymer network, thus lowering the cathodic current. Such attenuation is avoided in bilayer electrodes, where the H₂O₂ producing enzyme and the redox-epoxy-HRP network are not electrically connected.

The single-layer bienzyme electrodes extend the range of amperometric biosensors based on directly redox-epoxy "wired" enzymes to enzymes that are difficult to electrically

20. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT

☒ UNCLASSIFIED UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT ☐ DTIC USERS

21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

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22c. OFFICE SYMBOL

(CONTINUED - BLOCK 19)

connect to redox polymer networks and whose preferred or only co-substrate is oxygen. For a difficult to wire enzyme, choline oxidase, the cathodic current density in the single-layer peroxidase and choline oxidase containing electrode is $80 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ at 10mM choline concentration, while the anodic current density of the directly wired enzyme is only $5 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$. Alcohol oxidase is an enzyme that could not be electrically connected to the HRP wiring 3-dimensional redox epoxy network. The anodic current density of its redox epoxy wired electrodes is close to nil, while the cathodic current density, observed in alcohol oxidase and wired peroxidase containing single layer electrodes at 10mM ethanol is $5 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$. When well-wired enzymes such as glucose oxidase or lactate oxidase are utilized in single layer electrodes, limiting cathodic current densities of $60 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ are observed for both. These currents are much lower than those observed in the directly wired enzyme anodes.

Accession For	
NTIS	CRASH
DTIC	145
Unannounced	13
Justification	
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Distribution	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Availability Special
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93-24753



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OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Contract N00014-91-J-1656

R&T Project: 413h007---05

Technical Report No. 007

BIENZYMES BASED ON
"ELECTRICALLY WIRED" PEROXIDASE

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Published in *Electroanalysis*, 5, 825-831 (1993)

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Bienzyme Sensors Based on "Electrically Wired" Peroxidase

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ABSTRACT

Single layer and bilayer bienzyme electrodes based on the combination of a 3-dimensional redox epoxy network that electrically connects redox centers of bound horseradish peroxidase (HRP) to electrodes with a hydrogen peroxide generating enzyme, the redox centers of which are not connected to the redox epoxy network, are described. In the single layer electrodes, H_2O_2 generated by the first enzyme oxidizes the second enzyme HRP, which oxidizes the redox polymer network, that is electrochemically reduced at 0mV (SCE). When the redox centers of the H_2O_2 generating enzyme are also electrically connected to the redox epoxy network, the substrate reduced redox centers are oxidized by the redox polymer network, thus lowering the cathodic current. Such attenuation is avoided in bilayer electrodes, where the H_2O_2 producing enzyme and the redox-epoxy-HRP network are not electrically connected.

The single-layer bienzyme electrodes extend the range of amperometric biosensors based on directly redox-epoxy "wired" enzymes to enzymes that are difficult to electrically connect to redox polymer networks and whose preferred or only co-substrate is oxygen. For a difficult to wire enzyme, choline oxidase, the cathodic current density in the single-layer peroxidase and choline oxidase containing electrode is $80\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ at 10mM choline concentration, while the anodic current density of the directly wired enzyme is only $5\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$. Alcohol oxidase is an enzyme that could not be electrically connected to the HRP wiring 3-dimensional redox epoxy network. The anodic current density of its redox epoxy wired electrodes is close to nil, while the cathodic current density, observed in alcohol oxidase and wired peroxidase containing single layer electrodes at 10mM ethanol is $5\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$. When well-wired enzymes such as glucose oxidase or lactate oxidase are utilized in single layer electrodes, limiting cathodic current densities of $60\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ are observed for both. These currents are much lower than those observed in the directly wired enzyme anodes.